



SOUTHEAST IDAHO

BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, BINGHAM, CARIBOU, FRANKLIN, ONEIDA, & POWER COUNTIES

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

The Pocatello Metropolitan Statistical Area's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate crept up two-tenths of a percentage point in September 2001 to 4.6 percent. Job losses in the area caused the increase. The number of unemployed individuals increased by 5.1 percent in September. The September 2001 unemployment rate also moved up slightly from September 2000, when it was 4.5 percent.

Despite recent job losses, the number of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased in September 2001 over August 2001. Increased jobs occurred in *Government Education* because schools opened in August for the 2001 school year. The *Goods-Producing Industries, Construction* and *Manufacturing*, lost 100 jobs in September. Construction jobs declined in *Building Contractors* and *Special Trade Contractors*, a normal decline because the busy construction season began its normal decline to a slower winter pace. *Manufacturing* jobs declined in all *Other Nondurable Goods* because of American Micro-Systems' (AMI) layoffs.

Jobs in the *Service-Producing Industries* increased by 1,010 in September. *Government Education* accounted for most gains, which were split between *State Government Education* (504) and *Local Government Education* (456).

Year-over-year, the number of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* declined by 560 jobs. *Manufacturing* experienced the largest job decline (430) because of major layoffs at AMI combined with small declines in several of the other manufacturing sectors. *Government Administration* experienced the highest job gains from September 2000 (130).

SPECIAL TOPIC

2000 Nonfarm Payroll Jobs

A final count of 2000 *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* recently was released by the Idaho Department of Labor. Southeast Idaho gained 1,328 jobs between 1999 and

Southeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment
Pocatello City MSA (Bannock County)

	Sept 2001*	August 2001	Sept 2000	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
Seasonally Adjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	40,550	40,420	40,100	0.3%	1.1%
Unemployment	1,870	1,780	1,810	5.1%	3.3%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.6	4.4	4.5		
Total Employment	38,680	38,640	38,290	0.1%	1.0%
Unadjusted					
Civilian Labor Force	40,380	39,680	39,970	1.8%	1.0%
Unemployment	1,630	1,720	1,590	-5.2%	2.5%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.0	4.3	4.0		
Total Employment	38,750	37,960	38,380	2.1%	1.0%
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	33,020	32,110	33,580	2.8%	-1.7%
Goods-Producing Industries	4,190	4,290	4,750	-2.3%	-11.8%
Mining & Construction	1,680	1,710	1,810	-1.8%	-7.2%
Manufacturing	2,510	2,580	2,940	-2.7%	-14.6%
Service-Producing Industries	28,830	27,820	28,830	3.6%	0.0%
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	1,840	1,810	1,900	1.7%	-3.2%
Wholesale Trade	1,430	1,430	1,400	0.0%	2.1%
Retail Trade	6,940	6,860	7,130	1.2%	-2.7%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,470	1,500	1,440	-2.0%	2.1%
Services	8,140	8,110	8,080	0.4%	0.7%
Government Administration	3,570	3,630	3,440	-1.7%	3.8%
Government Education	5,440	4,480	5,440	21.4%	0.0%

*Preliminary Estimate

**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

2000—a growth rate of 2.4 percent. Chart 1: Southeast Idaho Jobs (see page 18), shows the *Service* industry experienced the highest growth rate (9.8 percent) of all industry sectors, gaining 963 jobs. *Finance, Insurance & Real Estate* (4.4 percent), *Construction* (4.1 percent), *Government* (1.8 percent) and *Retail Trade* (1.1 percent) collectively added 365 jobs over the year. *Transportation, Communications & Utilities (TCU)* experienced the highest job loss rate (6.2 percent), losing 183 jobs. The remaining job losses occurred in *Wholesale Trade* (0.8 percent) and *Manufacturing* (0.3 percent), which lost 52 jobs collectively.

Bannock County (Chart 2, Page 18)

In Bannock County, *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased 2.1 percent between 1999 and 2000 and added 673 jobs to the area economy. *Services* (808) experienced the highest job growth in the county with an 11.5 percent increase while *Construction* (212) suffered a job loss that resulted in an 11.4 percent decrease.

Bear Lake County (Chart 3, Page 18)

Between 1999 and 2000, the number of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* declined by 81 (5.0 percent). While most industries remained near the 1999 level, *Wholesale Trade* (109) drove overall job numbers down with a 68.6 percent decrease. *Construction* rebounded and gained eight jobs over the year, resulting in a 21.6 percent increase.

**Chart 1: SE Idaho Nonfarm 99-00
Percentage Change**

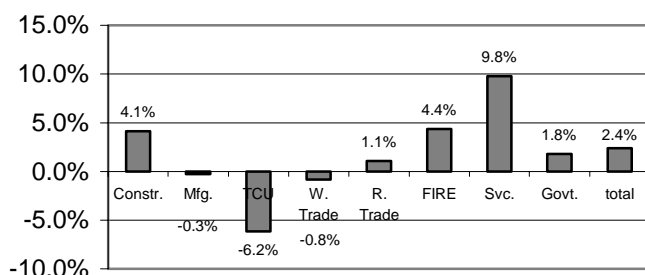


Chart 2: Bannock County 99-00

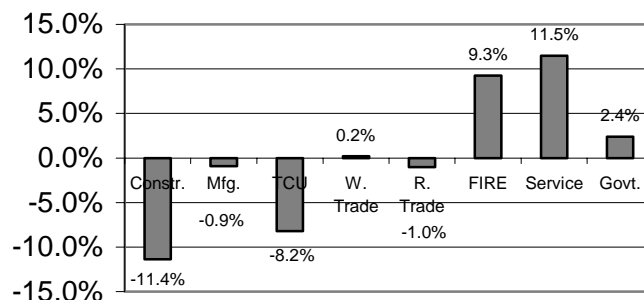


Chart 3: Bear Lake County 99-00

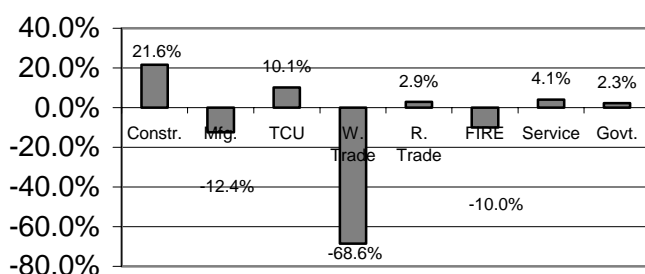
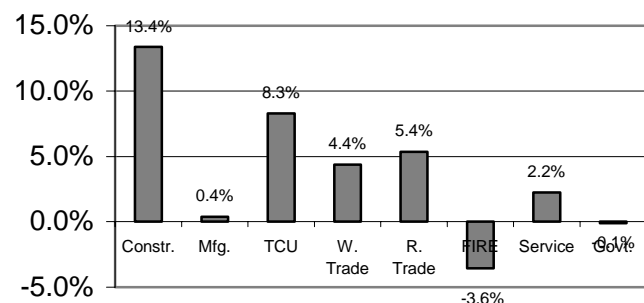


Chart 4: Bingham County 99-00



TCU=Transportation, Communications & Utilities; FIRE=Finance, Insurance & Real Estate; R Trade=Retail Trade; W Trade = Wholesale Trade

Bingham County (Chart 4, Page 18)

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs increased 2.6 percent between 1999 and 2000, and added 320 jobs in Bingham County. A combination of residential and commercial construction boosted Construction jobs by 82 over the year for a 13.4 percent increase. Reorganization of the Finance Industry reduced Finance, Insurance & Real Estate jobs by 11 for a 3.6 percent decrease.

Caribou County (Chart 5, Page 24)

Caribou County experienced job growth in every industry sector except Finance, Insurance & Real Estate, which lost one job over the year, resulting in a 1.6 percent decrease. Construction led job growth at an 13.4 percent increase, adding 27 jobs in 2000. All industry sectors gained because construction workers moved into the area to work on the Agrium Manufacturing facility, which spurred economic growth.

Franklin County (Chart 6, Page 24)

The number of Nonfarm Payroll Jobs increased 3.2 percent (74) in Franklin County in 2000. Transportation, Communications, and Utilities experienced the highest job growth—five jobs—for a 7.4 percent increase. Finance Insurance and Real Estate dipped 10.7 percent (nine jobs) because of reorganization of the Finance Industry.

Oneida County (Chart 7, Page 24)

Job gains slightly outpaced job losses in Oneida County, edging job growth up 0.5 percent (five jobs) in 2000. Wholesale Trade gained seven jobs over the year for a 43.8 percent increase, while Construction lost three jobs for a 18.2 percent decrease.

Power County (Chart 8, Page 24)

Power County Nonfarm Payroll Jobs increased 2.7 percent (100 jobs) from 1999–2000. Construction, which added 123 new jobs (an 81.5 percent increase), led job growth in the county. Transportation, Communications & Utilities lost 78 jobs over the year for a 20.3 percent decrease.

(Continued on page 24)

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Chart 5: Caribou County 99-00

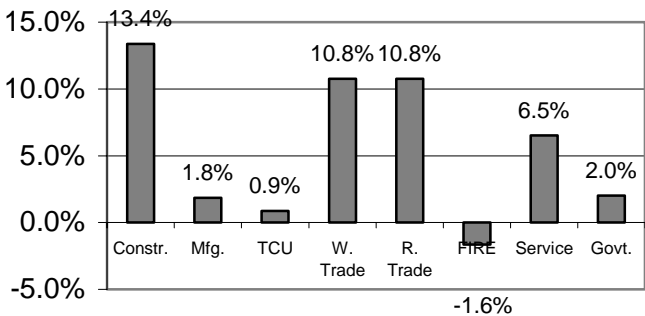


Chart 6: Franklin County 99-00

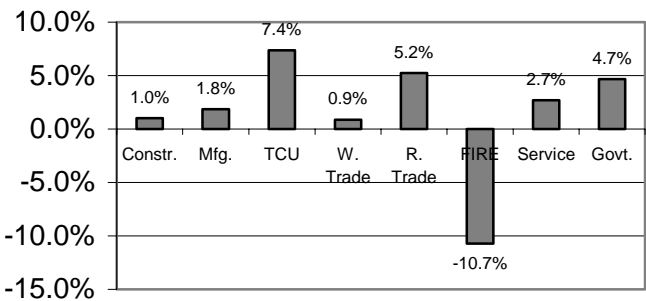


Chart 7: Oneida County 99-00

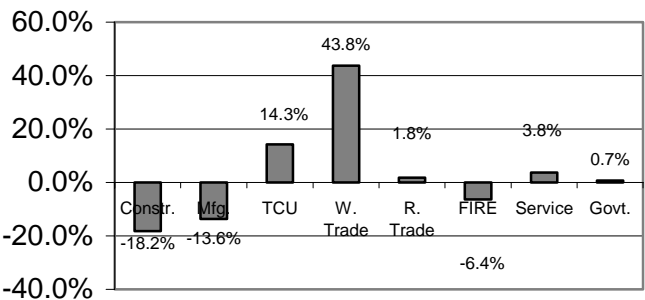
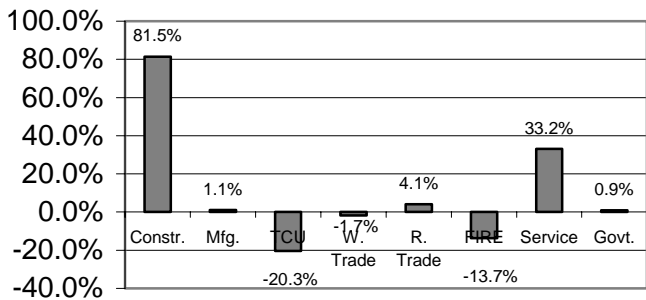


Chart 8: Power County 99-00



TCU=Transportation, Communications & Utilities; FIRE=Finance, Insurance & Real Estate; R Trade=Retail Trade; W Trade = Wholesale Trade